

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1898.

NUMBER 39

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (domestic); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 9 p. m. (domestic). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lamerô:

Central Railway and Santos Express to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Luzia, no. 8,000) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m. The first morning through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Camará, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barra leaves the Pralub pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7:30 a. m.) for Macaé pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by regular trains at 6:30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier, and at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 40 reis). The suburban trains leave Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 2:30 p. m. for Macaé pier and thence for Petropolis. Excursion trains leave Macaé on Saturdays at 2:15 p. m. (barra leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.) and returning leaves Petropolis at 6:30 a. m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barra leaves the Praça das Marias at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the 1^a suburban Railway at Santa Anna de Mariluz. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 7:30 p. m. daily, and at 5:30 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion trains leave Mariluz on Saturdays at 2:15 p. m. (barra leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m.) and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 61, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5:15 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 2:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m. and 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m.; descending 6:15 and 9:15 p. m. descending 8:30, 10:30 and 12:30 p. m., 4:05, 6:15 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

Travelers will oblige by notifying Editor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and of which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita Barahy, opposite Custom House, Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 96, Rua 1^a de Março, JORGE NERES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda Baptists and Methodists at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

REV. CRAWFORD, M.A., British Chaplain, 7, Rua Aires, S. Domingos, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 170—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Workshop at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. C. DOS SANTOS, Pastor. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. *Anglo-Brazilian services* at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Cortices, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor. Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D. CIAS. D. MACCARTHY, Pastors. Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 214, Rua d'Alma Nery, Esplanada do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

Dr. William Freese Eichenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camará. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 11 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Alma Nery.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. C. DOS SANTOS, Agent. BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms apply to Librarian.

RIO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room* to W. J. Shamshon (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor, W. J. Shamshon. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. also of left-off clothing will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Cantaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from 10 to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; K. A. W. Siou, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian minister of war died on the 22nd inst.

—Telegrams from Lima report the defeat of the revolutionists in Peru. It is asserted that the revolution is terminated.

—Telegrams of the 21st state that the Colombian government has sent their passports to the Italian chargé d'affaires and consul. The affair has caused much surprise.

—A Santiago telegram of the 22nd says that the Notables recommend the transfer of negotiations to Buenos Aires, where they can be carried on with the Argentine government direct.

—It would seem that the Argentine minister at Santiago is also inclined to be an obstinist. The Chilean government proposes, according to telegram of the 22nd, to submit everything to arbitration, including the disputed territory of Atacama. Minister Pizarro objects to the inclusion of Atacama because it was not included in the treaties. This looks as though Argentina wishes to retain an excuse for quarrel. The whole dispute should be settled once and for all and should be left open for wrangling in the future.

—Telegrams of the 23rd state that the protocol was signed by Ministers Latorre and Pizarro at Santiago for the submission of the boundary dispute to arbitration. One telegram says that the Pina and Atacama question is not included, while another says that the arbitration will be final and decisive, the subject being decided into three parts, viz: (1) the line from 26 to 52 degrees; (2) the region of the waterways (canals); (3) the Atacama region. Subsequent telegrams continue ambiguous, some describing the arbitration as final and comprehensive, while others insist that the Atacama question is not included. The war preparations in both countries are still going on.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 25th says that the new cruiser *General Belgrano* will remain a few days at Loughorn for repairs. It is fulfilling its destiny very quickly.

—The Argentine press is denouncing an immediate and complete settlement of the dispute with Chile. Then why not instruct Minister Pizarro to accept the Chilean proposal to include Atacama in the proposed arbitration?

—The Uruguayan government has resolved to send Minister Bismarck back to Pinaray, where he had made himself very objectionable. This is a mistake. Paraguay is small and helpless and merits the consideration of her neighbors.

—Santiago del Estero, Argentina, is a good place to avoid. A short time ago Deputy Garcia was assassinated up there, and his assassin was caught and locked up. It was a political affair, of course. Later, the authorities deliberately released the assassin and gave him a place on the police force!

—Francisco Cosmaspero, a newspaper boy, has taken action against the Buenos Aires Western Railway demanding damages to the extent of five thousand paper dollars. The plaintiff says that a passenger called him at Flores station for a paper which he sold. The stationmaster then called a policeman and had the boy arrested, the sixty papers that he had in his possession being taken away from him. —Times, Buenos Aires. What's the case? Injured feelings, or loss of papers?

—The Extraordinary Tribunal has just issued final sentence in the oldest lawsuit in the republic, namely one that was commenced seventy years ago, that is to say in the year 1828, respecting the succession to certain lands in Colombia. The tribunal has confirmed the sentence of the previous court, rejecting an appeal of "mulatto extraordinary" which was lodged ten years ago. Not one of the litigants, advocates or judges concerned in the origin of this case is now surviving. —Montevideo Times.

—Telegrams of the 22nd from Rome state that the formal trial of the new Argentine cruiser "General Belgrano" gave very satisfactory results, notwithstanding the bad quality of the coal and the excessive weight of the cargo. The trial lasted eight hours, the guns were fired in all directions while at full speed, and the telegram says, "the engine made twenty five revolutions without anything inconvenient happening." The speed is not given. The cruiser will soon leave for South America.

—The British colony in the Argentine republic are evidently more stricken than ever with amateur theatricals. "The Magistrate" was well performed in Buenos Aires on two occasions, the last being given on the 17th inst. The houses were full on both evenings. Montevideo has gone one better. There a local gentlemen, Mr. G. E. Still, has written and composed an opera, which he has produced with full success, the parts being filled by ladies and gentlemen of the British colony there with credit to themselves and to every one of our esteemed colleague and friend, Mr. W. H. Denstone of the *Montevideo Times*, made a very effective stage manager. We wonder if Rio de Janeiro could trump the act of Rio de la Plata.

—The stamps that are attached to packets of cigarettes and others of tobacco evidence do not stop swindling, for it is now found that the authorities that the stamps are taken off the packet when the sale is made to the retail purchaser and the adhesives are used for unrolled packets. The same thing will no doubt take place with the stamps that are being used for hats, only, perhaps, as the stamps are to be put inside the hats, it would be well to keep them in a sort of case to preserve for new and successive hats. —Times, Buenos Aires.

—The province of Entre Rios is again embroiled. Colonel Martin Almondi is marching upon Colon with 200 men and arms and ammunition for 500 more. The Jefe politico of that town has marched out with 80 men to attack him and 60 more followed yesterday. Everywhere else throughout the province the governor's party have national guards and line officers under arms to maintain their power. —B. A. Herald, 8 p. m. 15.

Apparently it does not take much to "convulse" the province of Entre Rios.

—A thing which must strike the visitor to this country very forcibly, says the *Buenos Aires Herald*, is the absence of bookshelves, shops. Many employees of 20,000 inhabitants do not have a single bookseller's shop, or even of a bookstall, whereas in Great Britain there is scarcely a hamlet of a few hundred souls that has not its book store. This country is even behind Spain in this respect; for in Spain newspapers can be purchased everywhere, and books, pamphlets and magazines circulate widely. The average Argentine working man never reads even the paper. The middle class, which in Britain are the backbone of the publishers' customers, rarely read a book except a serial ledger or an account book. In very few even large farm houses are books of any description to be found; and the only supply is to be got from a pedlar or two, whose stock consists mostly of prayer-books for ornament, utility, and calendars with superstitious almanacs.

—There is no reason for surprise as to the conduct of the experts. They have done exactly what they were expected to do. Dr. Moreno was well known to be a man of immense energy and immovable obstinacy, the last man in the world to conduct any negotiations in which diplomacy was required, especially when his reputation as champion of his native country was at stake. He was not wanted to be diplomatic; he was wanted to make his points clearly, and disagree. Neither was Sr. Barros Arana suspected of having in him any superfluity of the *suaviter in modo*. He was expected to state the case as he saw it, and to be as plain as possible for his country, and disagree. So far the case has gone exactly as might have been foreseen. Each expert wished the proceedings stated in such a way to give a bias in favor of his own contention; and each was unwilling that anything else should be done. The arbitrator will, of course, take into account the treaties on the subject; but Chile is anxious not to lay too much stress on the treaties, and Argentina is anxious to quote the treaties in the most convenient form. It is all very pretty, but it is not war, and no one imagines it is. We could have wished, however, that Dr. Moreno had possessed a more pleasing style, not only in his negotiations, but in the editing of his declarations. As an instance of the cumbersome style which he adopts, we may mention that one of the sentences in his letter to Sr. Barros Arana consists of 231 words, 184 of which occur after the final sentence is concluded. Last night of our readers should be able to translate the sentence:—*Vaya insistencia en no aceptar, in the minute of approval of more than 1500 kilometers of the general dividing line, the declaration that this line was situated in the Cordillera, is abundant reason for the surprise on my part to which you allude, for your refusal is a repetition of what you have declared as Chilean expert, every time that both experts accepted the location of marking points to such an extent in the minutes referring to such and could have no other explanation than that you, by the recent surveys effected in the Cordillera and its vicinity, have become convinced of the point on which I have so many times insisted, i.e., that the dividing line of the continental streams, which you erroneously maintain to form the boundary between the two countries, in defiance of the principle established in Art. 1 of the treaty of 1851, is not in all its length situated in the Cordillera of the Andes, and that by accepting anew a declaration in the minutes which you should sign, that the treaty boundary is in the Cordillera, your theory vanishes and ceases to be defensible; but if I were to accept this explanation, I should be obliged to believe that you are voluntarily turning your back on the duty of complying with the mission which is confided to us by agreements, both solemn and sacred.* We really believe that if any one were to master this sentence completely he would be qualified to decide the whole question; but it certainly seems a tremendous bother to make about the simple statement that Barros Arana wished to evade mention of the boundary's being situated in the Cordillera, because he was now convinced that his own line was outside of it. —Buenos Aires.

—Surely this, from the "Birmingham Gazette," beats the record: "Seven times has Mrs. Edward Harris, of Richland, given birth to twins. The last pair were boys, and arrived about two weeks ago. The fourteen children are all living. Mrs. Harris is in her 53rd year."

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... 750,000
Reserve fund..... 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA.
PRINAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
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Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

nachf., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Rerenberg, Goslar & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Bruen & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Gef. n. 10)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Gef. n. 10)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg

M. A. von Rübisch, Soltau, Frankfurt a. M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London

District Banking Company Limited, London

Union Bank of London, Limited, London

Wm. H. Smith & Sons & Co., London

Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches

Heine & Co., Paris

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris

De Nendize & Co., Paris

Portugal..... Banco Lisbon e Açores and correspondents

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Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,

shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-

ing business.

Petersen-Teitl,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1892.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
Realized do 900,000
Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000

Ident paid up..... 500,000

Reserve fund..... 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A. Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Rerenberg Goslar & Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE

Head Office

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris

Société Générale pour l'Avancement de l'Industrie et du Commerce et de l'Épargne en France, and agencies

Heine & Co., Paris

Lazard Frères & Co., Paris

Férier, Motet & Co., Paris

LONDON

Union Bank of London, Limited

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited

Parry & Bank, Limited

Lazard Frères & Co.

Henry Schroeder & Co.

Kleinwort & Sons & Co.

A. Ruffer & Sons

GERMANY

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches

Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches

Schroeder, Göttsche & Co., Hamburg

Conrad, Hirsch, Donner, Hamburg

Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg

Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg

Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.

and their correspondents

Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon

ITALY

Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova

Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time, executes orders for

purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-

acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly,

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25,000, or seven boxes for 125,000 and one dozen boxes for 205,000. Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital, Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund, Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense, Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Pesterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Huthiguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

AN OLD FAVORITE.

The Legend has repeated the poem that mad-
Genie of Lamian nations. He was a brilliant new-
paper man and had done much good work in many
times but he is remembered for the people for the
thousandth time on the death of the Ahkond of
Swat. Twenty years ago, in January, 1878, the
news was flashed across the cable from London to the
newspaper office where Lamian was working: "The
Ahkond of Swat is dead." The fact moved Mr. Lamian
to poetry, and he has since then written a number of
poems upon the death of the Swat potentate, the
Ahkond of Swat, unknown to him it is true but
apparently dear. The Ahkond is dead, Lamian is
dead but the threads still live.

A THRENOLOGY

What, what, what,
What's the news from Swat?
Sad news,
Bad news,
Come by the cable, led
Through the Indian Ocean's bed,
Through the Persian Gulf, the Red
Sea, and the Nile,
Hear them—'he's dead;
The Ahkond is dead!

For the Ahkond I mourn,
Who wouldn't?
He strove to disregard the message stern,
But he Ahkond's dead!

Dead, dead, dead!
(Sorrow Swats)
Swats who live w' Ahkond's dead,
Swats whom he hath often led
Onward to a gory bed,
Or to victory.

As the case might be,
Sorrow Swats!
Tears shed,
Shed tears like water.

Your great Ahkond is dead!
That Swats the matter!

Mourn, City of Swat!
Your great Ahkond is not,
But him 'mid worms to rot,
His mortal part alone his soul was caught
'Cause he was a good Ahkond!

'Up to the bosom of Mahomed,
Though earthly walks his frame surround
(Forever hallowed be the ground!)
And skeptics mock the lowly mound
And say 'He's maw of no Ahkond!'

His soul is in the skies—
The azure skies that bend above his loved
Metropolis of Swat.
He sees with larger, other eyes,
Albeit all earthly mysteries—
He knows what's Swat.

Let Swat bury the great Ahkond
With a noise of mourning and of lament—
(Don't
Lol Swat bury the great Ahkond
With the noise of the mourning of the
[Swat nation!]

Fallen is at length
Its tower of strength,
Its sun is dimmed ere it had nooned;
Dead lies the great Ahkond,
The great Ahkond of Swat
Is not!

The Pittsburg Reduction Co. shipped 25 tons
of aluminum Aug. 16th to be used by the United
States government for experiments in making
coins of the smaller denominations. The
metal, which is known as No. 12 coin alloy,
consists of copper, zinc and ferro manganese
with the aluminum, and is rolled into plates
one-eighth of an inch thick. It is cut into
sheets 12x24 inches for shipment. This is the
second large government order supplied by
the Reduction Company, and it is supposed
that the new metal is a success for coining.

COTTON IN ANCIENT MEXICO.

The cotton industry of Mexico dates back to quite an ancient time. In 1502 Columbus met Maya Indians in small barques, with sails of Yucatan cotton. Though cotton grew on that Peninsula during the time of the Aztecs, it is not cultivated there any longer, Yucatan being given over to the hardy hemp (henequen) that grows amid rocks. In 1520 Cortes wrote to Emperor Carlos V., that Emperor Moctezuma II. had sent him some fine cotton goods. A few weeks after, when the Spanish captain was nearing the capital of the Aztec empire, Moctezuma sent him another conciliatory message, with "1,500 cotton suits of delicate fabric." The Spaniards shortly afterward were thankful enough for gifts of cotton mail, so effective against the arrows of their Indian assailants.

At that time cotton grew in what is now known as Jalisco, Colima, Veracruz, Tamaulipas and Oaxaca. Clavijero describes the gifts of Moctezuma to Cortes as "fine woven cloths of vivid colours, partly embroidered with feathers of humming birds." Even the Tlaxcalans, rough mountaineers, wore an "escapul," or cotton mail, covered with feather work. The first consignment of Mexican trophies to the crown included caps and coats, white and coloured, with rough nap on the outside, ruffled shirts, doublets, hose and jackets, handkerchiefs, coverlets, and curtains, all of cotton. Cotton was used by the common people, by the warriors and the princes; it adorned the gloomy temples and it hung in tapestries on the rose-red palace walls.

From Chinuatlan, Quantecho, Atlán, and Xihuacana, nearly a million pounds of cotton were brought to the Emperor every year as tribute. Some of these cottons Cortes described as cloths closely spun, pieces of many colours and figures, some as soft as velvet and others like fine linen, damask, and satin. Cortes himself sent to the Pope a magnificent piece of Mexican cotton goods, the robe of Achenahquitenanacani, the high priest. There is no creation of the steam-worked looms and spindles of to-day finer than the curious handiwork of that race—cotton goods oftentimes embroidered with fine rabbit skins and coloured with a hard and fast dye, by processes now a lost art. The poor classes wore the men "maxtlatl" (girdles) and "tilmatli," or square cloths covering the body and shoulders, while the women wore "cencitl" (skirts to the knees), and "huipilli" (sleeveless chemises). The rich wore dyed and embroidered cottons; the men coats and capes, and the women two or three skirts at a time, of different lengths—women like to show off the varied patterns. Animals and flowers were woven into the fabrics in feather and gold thread work. The Texcoco Indians were skilled in spinning and the Indians of Tlaxcala and Cholula in weaving and knitting. They also made shoes (cutaras) of cotton. The priests and the warriors wore cotton, the latter as mail one inch thick. Their green penachos or helmets were of fine picked cotton. Even the table linen was of white cotton, fringed in colours. The pillow of the poor man was of wood or stone, but Clavijero says that "the rich had pillows and counterpanes of cotton."

The following table is of the annual tribute brought to Moctezuma at the time of the Spanish conquest:

	Cargas.
Ordinary manta, two brazas.....	25,200
Long mantas, 4 brazas (16 square yards).....	3,200
Long mantas, 8 brazas (64 square yards).....	800
Rich fabrics for the court, etc.....	26,160
Made goods.....	9,200
Total tribute.....	64,560

The carga was one hundredweight, thus representing an annual tribute to Moctezuma II. of 6,456,000 lbs. of cotton. Calculating the tribute at 33 per cent. of the native product (calculation of Luis Sandoval), the following estimate is reached as to the tribute and

the production of cotton in Mexico prior to 1510 :

Pieces.		
The pieces of manta, it is calculated, weighed 14 oz. as they were fastened at the shoulders and covered the body. On the limbs of the coat, per erga, the thimble in the common manta was.....	5,760,900	
The imperial tribute was 33 per cent. of the production, and the cleaned cotton production was therefore.....	17,280,000	
The cleaned cotton was but a portion of production, as can be seen by the following table, the total production being.....	40,475,505	
No. pieces.	Kilos	
Common manta.....	17,280,000	6,773,760
Manta of four brazas.....	630,000	860,160
Manta of eight brazas.....	96,000	215,040
Rich fabrics.....	17,897,112	7,013,650
Maxtlatl (girlish).....	2,880,000	977,680
Maxtlatl (men's).....	1,680,000	1,505,280
Coats of mail.....	1,920	2,580

Total production (prior to 1510)..... 40,475,505
Do. raw cotton (kilos)..... 52,020,541

The manta of four brazas weighed about three pounds. Motezuma never wore the same costume twice; hence the large amount of "rich fabrics" that figured in the tribute. The coats of mail, called "icahualpilli," were made of compressed cotton, requiring therefore considerable of that staple; each suit weighed nearly three pounds. The Aztecs made paper of cotton; 14,400 sheets was the last annual product of which there is a record.—*The Textile Mercury.*

AGUINALDO, THE KERAL CHIEF.

Rafael Aguinaldo, the chief of the Philippine insurgents, is but twenty-seven years of age. He was a duffer at school. In fact, he was considered by his professors as having the most obtuse mind of any student in the university.

The Dominicans, despairing of ever making anything of him, sent him home to his father, who declined to share the general opinion of the intelligence of his son. Finally the old gentleman died, and Aguinaldo did return home—to devote himself eagerly to cultivating his patrimony.

A few years ago there was formed at Manila a secret society called by the name of "Kali-funua," which in a short time counted more than 250,000 members. The government did not view the society favourably, and Aguinaldo was ordered to be arrested. Then came his chance. The Spanish officer charged with this mission presented himself before Aguinaldo's dwelling at the head of a dozen well-armed soldiers, armed with bayonets.

Aguinaldo promptly knocked out the brains of the unhappy officer, talked the escort over to his side, and the little troop putting him at their head marched away to the wooded heights that surrounded the town. This was the nucleus of the insurgent army, which now numbers at least 30,000 combatants.—*Daily Mail.*

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67

RIO DE JANEIRO,

beg to inform their customers that they have just received a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Cloth "Chateau d'Arzac" and "Montf. brand" in barrels ready for bottling.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo, RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an Isolated Fever Ward, entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its cleanliness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-contributing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward..... 15\$000 a day

Private room..... 20\$000 "

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Nurses supplied for outside cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time, but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician-in-charge, Dr. RAYMOND BARNARD, No. 72, Rua 15 de Março (to 3 p.m.) or to the Treasurer, No. 80, Rua 15 de Março, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 5 & 7

P. O. Box 891, RIO DE JANEIRO

Water supplied on short notice Telephone 774.

A. GODFREY & C.

Stock and Share Brokers

CANADA HOUSE,

BALDWIN STREET,

BRISTOL, (England)

Telegraphic Address: "AGILE-BRISTOL."

BANKERS—National Provincial Bank of England Limited, BRISTOL.

Correspondence invited from intending investors.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directors.

MISS LAYNE GLENN,

No. 2 Barão d'Almeida,

Botafogo

WANTED:

Partly to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Yuccas, Palm Trees, etc. Much to be sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us will be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. COSTICH & Co.

Burkester, New York

United States of America

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of a horse-power and the other of a horse-power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

ROOMS.

To let nice furnished rooms in a healthy locality; large garden, shower baths and all the comforts of home. Santo Amaro, Calte.

TO LET.

Nice furnished rooms with or without board in one of the healthiest localities in S. Christava, Ladeira de Gama No. 7, Mr. Frank.

SITUATION WANTED.

In any capacity, in office or store, bookkeeping in single and double entry, English, Portuguese and Spanish. Letters of this office to

SITUATION.

TO LET.

In Rua Senador Vergueiro a good room, suitable for two or more gentlemen. Apply Crashley & Co. Rua Ouvidor 67.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A Lawn Tennis "Courtment" will be built at the club grounds at Icarahy during October, and names of intending competitors should be handed in before the 1st October to the Tournament Secretary, Mr. Harold Rivers, c/o The British Bank of South America Limited.

The following are the events—

Ladies' Singles, Handicap—open to Rio Residents..... Entrance Rs. 10\$000

Gentlemen's Singles, Handicap—open to Rio Residents..... Entrance Rs. 10\$000

Mixed Doubles, Handicap—for members only..... Entrance Rs. 10\$000

Gentlemen's Doubles, Handicap—for members only..... Entrance Rs. 10\$000

In the Doubles, gentlemen will choose their own partners.

EMPREZA PHILATELICA INTERNACIONAL.

Buys, sells, exchanges and receives rare stamps on consignment.

RUA 15 DE MARÇO, NO. 21,

Rio de Janeiro.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials from those given before, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Tanika remedy. Sea-sickness, and all the other nausea and vomiting, the stomach and intestines so tormented during voyages at sea or on land, so well known to the results given by this medicine, is a most reliable remedy of its kind, should stand on a voyage without purchasing himself in it as a preventive measure.

On the 4th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "At last, after 14 years, I have found the Tanika remedy for sea-sickness, and I have just been sailing for London, saying that she was disembarked at the 1st of September on board ship."

On the 10th Mar last, the distinguished physician, Dr. Ruy de Azevedo, wrote us as follows: "I have just been sailing for London, saying that she was disembarked at the 1st of September on board ship."

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Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cattoloi)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the river, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms airy and well furnished, good shower and steam baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water supplied by the Paster system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this kind.

Passengers, also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hydraulic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been redecorated, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in this city.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo in a large and most attractive edifice repaired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with rooms for all kinds of guests, the city passing the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest hotel in this city.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large, airy dining room, and no dining room person or servant is overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108.

Telephone 505

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most unquenchable scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and steam baths. Perfect air, temperature bracing and enjoying the most unquenchable scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

For further information apply to

FERDINAND MUECK, ASSEMBLEIA 52, Telepho 2205 e

VILLA HUMAYTÁ.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management, shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking, prices of the best quality, prices moderate

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Silveira tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful and airy views of the ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and richly out of reach of fever and malaria. It is, therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large garden.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR, VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube his trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

Write for full particulars to—

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD., 160 to 166, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

Sept. 20.—In spite of the armistice, 5,000 more men will be sent to Manila from the States. This step, which has been taken in order to guard against eventualities and to preserve order, has been taken with the full consent of Spain expressed through M. Canlon.

The evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spaniards will commence on the 25th. Both armies left their fixed zones today to punish some bandits who have been committing outrages near San Juan.

The 24th inst. has been fixed for the first meeting of the commission of enquiry into the scandals charged against the commissariat and ordinance departments of the American army during the late war.

Sept. 21.—The New York Herald announces that Columbia has withdrawn her request from all the Italian consuls and has given the Italian chargé d'affaires his passport.

From San Juan de Porto Rico, two vessels have left with 1,200 soldiers for Spain.

Sept. 22.—The government has decided that the army of occupation for Cuba is to be sent in the first days of October. In spite of all the difficulties that are being put in the way by Marshal Blanco, it is calculated that before Christmas next not a single Spanish soldier will remain in Cuba.

Capt. Paget, the British officer sent to watch the recent operations, has just published his report. He warmly praises the American officers and soldiers. He censures Admiral Cervera's tactics in leaving Santiago, where he should have sent his fleet ashore to the better defence of the town. He also points out the defects of the war transports owing to their construction by private shipbuilders.

Spain.

Sept. 20.—The work of the committee charged with the evacuation of Porto Rico having been finished, 2,000 soldiers and 1,000 functionaries together with their families, will at once be embarked for Spain. The evacuation of Cuba will probably begin about the 15th October.

Sept. 22.—General Augustin, the dismissed governor of the Philippines, has arrived at San Sebastian where he was respectfully received. Admiral Cervera arrived at Madrid on the same day and received a warm greeting from officials, civil, naval and military. For reasons of order, the public manifestations to be given him were suppressed by the government. General Zurbiden, the heroic defender of Santiago, also arrived and had to be defended from the fury of the mob.

Great Britain.

Sept. 19.—The French government has given way in face of General Kitchener's determined march on Agualinda. Marchand is now said to be merely an unofficial explorer and, consequently, the French government has no objection to the occupation of Fashola by the Anglo-Egyptian troops.

In Certe the musulmans have delivered up their arms to the British admiral, and have evacuated Canca which is now occupied by British forces.

Sept. 20.—The Daily Mail says that Agualinda has telegraphed to Washington to deny that any had feeling exists in Manila between Americans and the Filipinos.

The great flour mills at Millwall belonging to Messrs McDougall have been burnt down and some thousands of tons of flour destroyed. The damage is estimated at £75,000.

Sept. 21.—A new company is being organized in Brussels to construct a new railway in the Congo Free State, and the Belgian government has subscribed half the capital.

Telegrams from Manila state that a Spanish prisoner has attempted the life of Agualinda by mixing poison with his soup. One of the servants who tried it, however, fell dead instantly. The national assembly congratulated the leader, and the *Te Deum* was sung in the cathedral. Eleven monks are said to be implicated in the plot.

The Daily Telegraph says that the Spaniards have authorised the landing of provisions for the starving Cubans in all parts of the island.

The Spanish authorities have asked that the evacuation of the island by them be postponed until next February, but it is thought doubtful that the American government will accede to the request.

The Times states that the 1,500 rifles delivered up by the Turks to the British admiral were old and useless weapons without a single Martini amongst them and yet Martini's were the rifles chiefly used.

Sept. 22.—The Daily Mail says that once peace is ratified between the United States and Spain, Messrs. Rothschild will put a Spanish loan of £5,000,000 on the London market.

A subscription opened in London for those who suffered by the recent cyclone in the Antilles already amounts to £11,000.

Sirdar Kitchener is to be presented with the freedom of the city of London and a sword of honor. It is probable that he will be raised to the peerage as Lord Kitchener of Khartoum.

Sept. 22.—Most of the London papers say that the real question in France just now resolves itself into whether the army is to rule France or France rule the army.

Telegrams from Peking announce the abdication of the Emperor of China, and the assumption of power by his mother, the Dowager Empress. The cause of his abdication is not yet exactly known, some reports saying that he is dead and others that he is merely resigned. (The Emperor Tsu'tien was born in

1871 and succeeded to the throne in 1875, but only began his nominal reign in March, 1889, when the Dowager Empress resigned. She is strongly in favor of Russia and antagonistic to Great Britain.)

Sept. 23.—The Times publishes a long leader which was telegraphed all over South America on the strife between Argentina and Chile, in which it stated that the Argentine attitude clearly meant war and that war was imminent, giving its reasons for the view taken. Unfortunately for the infallibility of the "Thunderer" and fortunately for the peace of South America, the wires on the very same day brought the welcome news from Chili that the protocol had been signed by the two representatives appointed to settle the question of arbitration. The question of fluids between the two is now said to be left in its entirety to British arbitration, and we trust we shall hear no more of this threatened fratricidal war for a long time to come.

The Standard publishes a telegram from Havani in which it is reported that the French colony are very indignant at the Spanish authorities for allowing a piece to be played in the theatre there based on the Dreyfus case. During the performance, some disagreeable scenes took place between French and Spanish officers, and the former have reported the circumstances to M. Canlon the French minister in Washington.

Sept. 25.—Mrs. Rachel Bear, the proprietress of the London Observer, declares that Esterhazy confessed to her that he had written the famous *handwritten* by means of which Dreyfus was principally condemned. He has told him by saying that he wrote it by order of his commanding officer, Colonel Sunliver. He also told her that the letter containing the words "ce comille de Dreyfus" was written by Schwartzkuppen years ago, and really referred to a certain Dollus and not to Dreyfus, a fact that was well known to all the general staff. He also revealed the identity of the so-called lady as the Marquise Paty du Clam.

France.

Sept. 19.—The revision of the Dreyfus case having been definitely decided upon, it is reported that the steam-er "Cecile" will shortly be sent to the Devil's island to bring the unfortunate man back to France.

The decision to open the trial has given the very greatest offence to the anti-semitic party. Dr. Dreyfus in the *Libre Parole* accuses the President of treason, and of wishing to hand the country over to the Jews. The greater part of the press however applaud the measure.

Esterhazy, who is at present in London, says the documents in the case number over 100 of which some 600 are forgeries, and that he alone knows who the forgers were as they are now all dead.

Sept. 20.—The French papers all assert that the French government has given an order to Marchand to leave Fashola on the arrival of the Sirdar. Such orders they say would be equivalent in France giving up all claim to her rights in Egypt and a recognition of all British claims in that country.

Sept. 21.—General Zurbiden having accused Col. Picquart of being the forger of some of the documents used in the condemnation of the unfortunate Capt. Dreyfus, the public prosecutor has asked for the adjournment of Picquart's trial. This request was granted in spite of a violent protest from Maitre Labori.

Sept. 22.—The French papers all assert that if he did not again appear in public it would be because he had been assassinated with the rope of Lemerrier or the razor of Henry, as he had a clean conscience and had no intention of committing suicide.

M. Lorkroy, the minister of marine, after witnessing some artillery trials at Toulon, made a speech in which he said that all the great wars of the future would be fought out and decided at sea. (He had evidently forgotten the next war between France and Germany.)

Sept. 22.—Col. Picquart has been sent to the military prison by order of Gen. Zurbiden as governor of Paris, but the civil authorities have claimed him. The press is loud in its protest against the arbitrary action of Zurbiden.

Sept. 21.—The members of the commission charged with the examination of the documents in the Dreyfus case, who were to decide if a new trial should be held or not, voted three in favor and three against the revision. This left the casting vote with the government and, to its credit be it said, the casting vote was given in favor of a new trial.

The press almost unanimously condemns the arbitrary action of General Zurbiden in committing Col. Picquart to a military prison on a civil charge without consulting the government, and recalls the fact that Zurbiden was the man who ordered the arrest of Dreyfus the evening before his appointment as military governor of Paris was gazetted.

M. Ollivier, the editor of the *Liberateur*, was shot in the stomach by Maitre Labori, the wife of a deputy, for saving in an article that while her husband was whipping up a quorum for the chamber of deputies, she was committing adultery. The wounded man is in a very dangerous condition.

It is stated that Dr. H. Meyer, who visited the unexplored regions of the Rio Xing in 1884 with Dr. K. von den Steinen, will next year undertake the exploration of the Rio Ateichá, a branch of the Rourua and Parahyba, which empty into the Xing north of Culmene. The region has never been visited by white men.

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET

N. LONDON RIVER PLATE BANK.

The above match was played at the Paysandu ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the club by 87 runs. Skye winning the toss, sent the Bank in first, who however were only able to score 34 runs, the pitch being all in favor of the bowlers and Smythe doing splendid work with the ball. The club started their innings first after lunch and put together 21 runs, the bowlers Mawson hitting in very fine style and Skye playing a very steady game for his 23 not out. On resuming batting the Bank scored 66 runs for 7 wickets at time-up; Youle Carré and Lomas all playing well, and Youle hitting very powerfully for his 23. Scores as follows:

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

1st Innings.	
C. A. Conolly, b. Smythe.....	7
G. H. Lomas, run out.....	3
F. S. Youle, b. Robinson.....	3
A. E. Ridgway, b. Smythe.....	5
S. Francis, b. Robinson.....	0
H. Hargreaves, b. Smythe.....	0
A. Stevens, " ".....	1
E. A. Carré, " ".....	7
G. Cox, " ".....	10
H. P. Weigall, " ".....	1
G. Miller, not out.....	0
Extras.....	2
Total.....	34

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK.

2nd Innings.	
G. Miller, ct. sub, b. J. B. Mawson.....	0
H. Hargreaves, ct. sub, b. Smythe.....	2
G. H. Lomas, b. Smythe.....	14
C. A. Conolly, ct. Bailey, b. J. B. Mawson.....	0
E. A. Carré, b. Robinson.....	10
F. S. Youle, ct. sub, b. Robinson.....	21
A. E. Ridgway, ct. Gains, b. Robinson.....	3
S. Francis, did not bat.....	—
H. P. Weigall, not out.....	—
G. Cox, " ".....	—
A. Stevens, " ".....	—
Extras.....	3
Total (7 wickets).....	66

CLUB BRAZILEIRO DE CRICKET.

1st Innings.	
G. H. Finlay, b. Conolly.....	1
J. H. Whillorne, ct. Francis, b. Conolly.....	0
C. B. Mawson, ct. Hargreaves, b. Stevens.....	28
R. H. Mawson, b. Francis.....	29
T. Stevens, ct. Lomas, b. Francis.....	3
E. C. Manners, b. Stevens.....	3
A. C. Sley, not out.....	23
H. Smythe, b. Hargreaves.....	2
R. H. Robinson, b. Francis.....	1
W. T. Gains, b. Stevens.....	7
E. P. Bailey, b. Stevens.....	10
Extras.....	14
Total.....	121

BRITISH SQUADRON REGATTA.

On Friday the 26th August, the South-East Coast of America Squadron Rowing Regatta took place at Banana Bay, Ilha Grande. It was a matter of great regret to the officers of the squadron that it was not possible to hold the event at Rio de Janeiro, for when bright eyes beheld their deeds it stirred both officers and men to make greater efforts than all the cheering of their shipmates can encourage them to perform.

The weather was very suitable for rowing; the sea was calm and the air was kept cool by occasional drizzling shower.

The results of the 13 races are given below:

Boats	Rowers	Result
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	1st
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	2nd
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	3rd
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	4th
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	5th
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	6th
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	7th
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	8th
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	9th
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	10th
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	11th
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	12th
Whalers.....	Whalers.....	13th

The most exciting race was perhaps that for cutters (12 and 10 oared double-banked boats).

which was won by the "Basiliak", the "Beagle" following her closely.

The Officer's race (5 oared whalers), won by the subordinate officers of the "Flora", was a severe tussle. This is the first season that these young officers have entered, none being on the station for some years previous to the arrival of the "Flora", and their taking the premier position on this, the first occasion of their competing with their seniors, has made them the recipients of many hearty congratulations.

In the "All Comers" race the hand of the "Flora" was rowed round the course in the "Flora's" launch, the exertions of the crew being stimulated by well-known selections en route, and in spite of the weight of the misadventure in the stern sheets, their boat was not far behind the winner.

The Sailing Race for the Commodore's Cup was a special event, demanding a whole day for itself. It took place on Saturday the 3rd September, off Angra dos Reis, and a good number of boats entered from each ship. At the onset there was but little wind, but the boats crept over the line one by one, and soon encountered a good sailing breeze outside. The winner of the Cup was Captain Gamble of the "Blazer" in his cutter and the way in which he handled his boat fully entitled him to the distinction, though at the finish Lieutenant Stanley in the "Flora's" gig was close behind, and Captain Ashe of the "Basiliak" in his galley made an excellent third. The Commodore entertained the competing officers at dinner the same night, and in the course of the evening presented the cup to the winner in a congratulatory speech.

BRAZILIAN HARDWOODS.

THE ALVARAS RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.,

Mineiro, Brazil, 19th Sept. 1898.

The Editor Rio News.

Dear Sir:—Many thanks for your letter of 23rd August, also for the kind offer of a paper. I have had the pleasure of meeting you in Rio, and I much sympathise with your excellent News, especially as it seems to just express my own ideas, particularly on Brazilian subjects.

Observing recently a request in the *Rio News* for information with regard to native woods, I send you a few particulars which may be of interest.

The woods which are generally procured for transverse ties or sleepers, and for telegraph posts by the railways in this direction, on account of their hardness, resistance, and durability when buried in the ground, are thus classified:

1st class—Muria preta, birama, ameira, massaranduba, sequeria-mirim, pao d'arco roxo, jatobá, pao santo, etc.
2nd class—Pindamon amarello, apicaiá, and gôrdôia; for roofing timbers, coração de negro and for boards for flooring, loun and gôrdôia; and for repairs to freight wagons amarello and jatobá are good woods, being light, fairly strong and cheap. For furniture and fancy work amarello vinhação, a sort of mahogany, also jacarandá (rosewood), a dark heavy wood much procured by Brazilians.

We have for years paved our workshops with blocks cut from the old sleepers taken up from the line and they have proved fairly satisfactory, although of course they have not had to stand much heavy traffic as they would if laid down in a street of a busy town.

I enclose cutting from the *Diário Oficial* of an advertisement by the Central railway, but the words you may seem to hear other names, or else are probably of different species.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

H. HAYNES, Actg. Supt.

THE BROTHER NATION.

When our government was omitted, the French government, heard with unforgotten astonishment that the only intervention that England was likely to undertake (in the Spanish-American war) would be the placing of her fleet at the disposal of the President of the United States. When will people learn that though John often quarrels with his younger brother, it is not safe to approach him with schemes for laying that brother on his back and kicking him on the head?—*The Spectator*.

It is commonly believed that Germany's foreign trade is undergoing a fairly uniform process of expansion. This hardly seems to be correct, however, in view of the figures relating to Germany's export trade with South America. Whatever may be the reason—in one quarter there is a disposition to assign the general instability of affairs in the South American republics—German shipments to these countries have only increased in an insignificant manner. The value of the exports in 1896 is given as 172,500,000 marks, and that in 1895 as 171,000,000 marks. On the other hand, it may be pointed out, Germany is buying a good deal more from South America than she formerly did, the imports of South American merchandise having increased from 266,000,000 marks in 1895 to 334,500,000 marks in 1896. Since 1896, however, the situation is believed to have grown much worse, and the French consul-general at Hamburg inclines to the opinion that when the statistics for 1897 are made available they will exhibit a serious falling off in trade between Germany and the countries mentioned.—*Financial News*, August 31.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES—

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 27th, 1898.

The decision last week of the Argentine and Chilean governments to submit the boundary dispute to arbitration is matter for sincere congratulation. There is still some question as to the completeness of the agreement, but it is something that the immediate risk is removed. There is and never has been cause for the belligerent attitude of the two peoples, for it has always been understood that a disputed line run according to the earlier treaties could be referred to arbitration. There is one section in the south, where the mountain ranges are comparatively low and are cut by waterways whose possession by Argentina would be seriously embarrassing to Chile. We can understand why a dispute over this section should be considered important, but in regard to the possession of the barren mountain tracts which form the greater part of the boundary region in dispute, there has been no justification whatever for the dispute. We can not commend the two countries for their quarrelsomeness in such a matter, nor for their foolish preparations for war, but they are entitled to some recognition for retarding sanity at the last moment. War would have been most disastrous to both, and the whole civilized world is glad to see it averted.

BEFORE committing itself to the wishes of those senators, who favor restricting the powers of the executive in the matter of declaring martial law, and of amplifying or protecting the immunities enjoyed by congressmen, it would be well for congress to consider what the results will be of such a policy. It is well to restrict the faculty of declaring martial law, for the tendency is to use it for improper purposes, but if this is done in conjunction with an extension of congressional immunities, anarchy will surely result. It can not be assumed that members of congress are entitled, by virtue of their mandates, to conspire against the executive, nor to disobey the laws, but if their immunities are extended so as to protect them even under martial law, evil consequences must surely follow. In our opinion, present conditions in Brazil require a strong executive instead of a weak one. To weaken his authority will be an encouragement to disorder. On the other side the extension of parliamentary immunities to cover treasonable conspiracy, assassination and all the common offences against the law, is a capital error. It vitiates the high character and influence which every legislative body should enjoy, and it will undoubtedly lead to a loss of legislative prestige and efficiency. There is and can be no justification of the policy of extending such immunities to men who are guilty of criminal offences against the laws. It is a perversion of every sound principle of government. If the law-breakers are to be protected against the consequences of their crimes, then there is very little hope for us. What congress should do, is to abolish all such immunities, and

leave its member to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts of justice. More than that, it should adopt the rule that no member accused of a criminal offence should be permitted to occupy his seat until purged of that offence. This would be a sound rule to adopt, politically as well as morally.

THIS capital now comprises a population of something over 600,000 souls. It is located upon a spacious harbor admirably suited for commercial uses, and it is surrounded by scenery of so magnificent a character that it could easily be made one of the show places of the world. The city has been built up without plan, and without any intelligent appreciation of its needs. The peculiar conformation of the ground forces traffic to the old city where the streets are narrow and totally inadequate for the greatly increased traffic of the present day. A few wide avenues are therefore becoming urgently necessary to meet the ordinary needs of business and transportation, while several new streets to relieve certain congested districts, like the Saúde, can not be deferred much longer. In any new scheme for the government of this capital, provisions should be made for improvements of this character. Then there are other improvements which are necessary for sanitary reasons, such as that of filling in the muddy, filthy, fever-breeding shores, like those of the Gamboa and S. Christovão districts. At all probability these improvements could easily be effected without any great expense to the public treasury because of the value of the lands reclaimed. The city and port would both profit immeasurably from such an improvement. The improved healthfulness of the city would attract residents and visitors, and would contribute largely to an increased trade with the interior, while the improvement of the shore line could not fail to improve the reputation of the port as well as its facilities for handling merchandise. To secure all these advantages, the government ought to adopt some comprehensive scheme at once, and then everything done for the improvement of the streets and waterfront in future should be in strict accordance with the plans adopted. It is not necessary to enter upon any great expenditure at this time, but it is essential to decide just what is required and to adopt plans for the execution of the work at some future day. Without doubt, no small part of the new waterfront could be secured through the concession of frontages for steamship piers, warehouses, etc. The port regulations will have to be modified to some extent by allowing greater facilities for loading and unloading cargoes alongside the piers, which, with a deep water frontage, could be carried on throughout the whole year. Every facility of this description should serve to lessen the cost of handling merchandise in this port, and should therefore not only improve the material welfare of the people, but should increase its trade.

THE next check on the Chinese chessboard seems to have been given by Russia, and it is nothing less than the removal of the puppet emperor and the restoration of the dowager empress to power. The dismissal of Li Hung Chang, who was protected by the dowager empress, was considered a triumph for British diplomacy and a very serious reverse for Russia, but it has been a triumph of short duration. By the restoration of the dowager empress to power, Russia is again in the ascendant and will make the fullest use of the opportunity. What the next move will be, no one can say, but it will probably be that a revolution against the dominating old woman, who has been capable of everything her own son to the intrigues carried on at Peking.

AN ugly item of news came from Paris on the 22nd inst. to the effect that a great number of convicts had broken out of prison at Cayenne and were robbing and killing with impunity. The authorities, being unable to subdue them, reinforcements had been asked for from Martinique, but before these could arrive there the mischief will be done. It may be assumed that many of these convicts will take refuge in the interior and will eventually find their way into Brazil. The great forests of Golan and Brazil will render pursuit impossible, though they will also prove dangerous to the ingather themselves, who will naturally be unprovided with the means

for making so long and difficult a journey. The maintenance of a penal colony on the mainland in the neighborhood of civilized states is, in our opinion, a serious mistake, unless natural conditions exist which will render escape impossible. The force maintained at Cayenne seems to have been totally inadequate to control the convicts there, once a considerable number of them had broken loose. The dangers they may cause in Cayenne is, of course, a matter of local concern, but should the convicts escape to neighboring states it is a question whether the French government may not be held responsible for them.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

Rio, 20-9-98.

To the Editor of the Rio News.

DEAR SIR.—Referring to "Subscriber's" letter in yours of 19th inst. I am very pleased to see him affecting expressions from the directors on the most outlandish charges in the staff of the Strangers' Hospital and I trust all subscribers will do their best to be present at the next general meeting to require it.

Referring to your edition of 19th, under the heading "Subscriber's" letter, in which you say "you have hitherto avoided public controversy on the subject" I think you have forgotten the article which you wrote in July '97, under the heading of "The Hospital Strike," in which you accused nurses of "refusing to go in a nursing girl's uniform with their hair." With regard to this case Mr. Bonfide has authorized me to make the statement that what he wrote on the strike asking for a nurse, was to the effect that "he required a nurse to look after a convalescent and also that a convalescent of his had just taken ill. It was not at all sure himself at the time that his convalescent was dangerously ill."

In view of this, I think you will admit that such a statement as the one you made, was unwarranted and calculated to do great injury to the character of the accused and a cruel blow to their own feelings.

Beyond this, I may explain that the directors of the Hospital were informed on more than one occasion, by men whose honesty they had no reason to doubt, that all three nurses accused in this matter, gave their solemn word that such a statement as the one you made, was a charge of a convalescent and made no mention of any one at all being ill. But the nurses were refused the right of making any defence before the board, although the president pledged his word that such defence should be allowed. I hope you will now withdraw the very serious statement you published.

Yours faithfully,

H. PHILLIPS SMITH.

Rio, 22nd September, 1898.

To the Editor.

DEAR SIR.—Mr. Roberts describes my opening letter as "malicious, cruel and unmanly." I am afraid that your rejoinder to his censorious letter and those pretty epithets applied to his conduct, with some others equally choice, "writing not as secretary but as subscriber"—put as Mr. Hyde but as Dr. Jekyll; not as fish, flesh or fowl but as good red herring with a favour of sameness about it, the poses as a champion of the matron, adviser in chief of the directors, our prexy chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, when he in a few quiet lines you show this modern Bayard to be the insinuating traducer of a still more defenceless nurse—a sick, helpless girl, who by birth, education and instincts is a lady to her finger tips, whose shoes her eyelids is not worthy to clean. Mr. Roberts will do well to be pained at the meeting, not as a subscriber but as hon. secretary, with his facts and correspondence. We shall want to know the tenor of the "verbal communication" made by Dr. Bonfide, whence arose the "desirability" for the sick girl to leave the hospital as quickly as she could, who it was who "authorized" Mr. Roberts to write such a ruthless, heartless, double-meaning note to her, and why there are no nurses now in the hospital. I shall also be pleased to be furnished with proof of the matron's kindness, without going to the extreme of overkindness.

I am sorry to hear her health has been undermined by overkindness and overwork, but perhaps a trip to Europe and a little judicious moderation in overkindness and overwork would do her good when the new nurses arrive. Another yellow fever season and four fresh nurses to be overkind to might cause her to break down completely.

Like Lord Wolsey, I always take off my hat to a nurse in her uniform and to a sister of mercy. I always respectfully salute the matron when I see her, but my heart jumps with my hat when I meet the plucky yellow fever-fighting young ladies, to whom so many of our young men owe their lives, and who had to leave the matron alone in an empty hospital with shattered health through overkindness to them.

If Mr. Roberts thinks he and the matron can run the hospital as a private concern on principles or whims of their own, they should be allowed to do so at their own expense but the yellow fever season begins. The hospital belongs to the sick, rivers and the matron being their servant her conduct is liable to be called in question when results make it seem desirable. She will get an attentive hearing and as fair a judgment as the circumstances allow. I would, however, counsel her to get an able champion than the first one. Mr. Roberts is a knight-errant and huff a dozen other things is a failure.

If I have stirred up mud it will be solely to pass it through the filter of public opinion and

leave our hospital management pure, healthy and vigorous.

Thanking you for the public-spirited way in which you have taken up the matter,

Respectfully yours,

SUBSCRIBER.

Hospital Patients.

São Paulo, September 22nd.

DEAR SIR.—As one of the first staff of nurses at the Strangers' Hospital, allow me to state we did not suffer from the overkindness of the matron, unless daily and hourly petty tyranny could be called by that name. A paper signed by the whole nursing staff was sent to the board of directors of the Hospital in March, which demanded a full enquiry. It was simply ignored, although it would have had full investigation at the hands of any hospital board in England. It would be interesting to the subscribers if they saw for themselves the nature of the complaints we made.

Under the post of matron offered to me the first week in March, at the Hospital Ichi-memo, São Paulo and it was April 1st before I sent in my resignation, 5 days after the board meeting when it was decided to ignore our complaints, and I should not have done so if we had perceived justice at the hands of the directors, for I had many reasons for wishing to stay in Rio.

Faithfully yours,

ALICE M. GIBBS.

Sept. 23

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

DEAR SIR.—I am exceedingly obliged to you for the manner in which you have championed my cause, for at times I am the nurse you refer to.

The discountenance in Mr. Roberts' letter induced me to put the money into my own hands and I left the Hospital with all speed in spite of Dr. Bonfide's protest.

I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

A. D. CHAMBER.

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 22nd, 1898.

DEAR SIR.—In your comments on the correspondence regarding the Strangers' Hospital you have done justice to the matron, no doubt (voluntarily). You imply that it is owing to her that not one of the ten nurses was able to complete her contract.

My task if it was the matron's fault that nurses received offers of marriage and accepted them, thereby breaking their contract?

Having myself been under treatment at the Hospital I can bear testimony to the kindness and attention of the matron and nurses and to the former's untiring energy and activity in the discharge of her onerous duty.

Her cheerful manner alone was enough to make patients forget their ailments.

Yours truly,

PATIENT.

The Editor Rio News.

I enclose my card.

September 23rd.

DEAR SIR.—In the letter of your last issue signed H. Roberts, mention is made of the matron's "overkindness to those serving under her," in very forcible terms. This being such a very great mistake, now that the subject is opened, we had obliged to reveal to the public what the "overkindness" consisted of. In the discharge of duties, nursing, as far as is known, in front of doctors and patients have been fully satisfied with the matron's work.

It is on matters entirely outside of the matron's province that she has libeled and slandered, thereby making her staff's comfortable and life's impossible at the Strangers' Hospital. The few pleasures afforded to the staff by friends in Rio of which they have availed themselves, have invariably had the worst construction put upon them and on returning home, servants have been put to act as spies in order to report to the matron their behavior, with whom they came home, and whether their parents left the hospital grounds.

Knowing what the servants are in this country, we leave it to the subscribers and to the public to gather of what nature such reports were, the servants knowing only too well that the matron wished to hear. Whereas a matron should do her utmost to shield her staff, in honor to herself and her profession, should occasion arise, the matron in question has studied to degrade and lower her staff in every way in the eyes of the society of Rio, by trying her utmost to take from a woman that which she holds most dear, her good name.

We can also touch on the matron's unkindness in another direction, namely, at one time, insufficiency of food, another day, through some bad food being given, which caused two of the staff acute suffering and which gave rise to the question of insufficiency. A written statement treating of this and other more serious matters was placed before the board at the monthly meeting, when the directors refused to even have it read. The reason of the matron's unkindness as regards slandering her staff, we do not understand, but as regards the food she has inferred that the subscribers and directors wish expenses kept down.

Again we can speak of the matron's unkind and callous indifference as regards patients and general welfare of the Hospital. Though in an indirect way, yet of a very serious nature. As an instance, a patient was admitted and the diagnosis being doubtful, he was put in the general building, but after some hours his case proving to be yellow fever, he was

transferred to fever building. The building and room used by this patient in general building were left intact. The next patient who went into that room and had that fever, underwent an operation; he died within 24 hours, death due to gangrene. After this disaster the staff strongly urged the matron to have the room thoroughly disinfected by sulphurizing, which she refused to do on the ground that it would spoil the paint. This attitude, exhibiting which the subscribers and directors were unable to meet. Leaving a room in this state was not only endangering the lives of future patients, but also causing risk to those nursing in it. Another case equally serious, a matron on which a typhoid patient died and on which he remained 14 hours after death, was put in the sun and was thought sufficient disinfecting as it was afterwards reported on the 14th, the sun is very hot in Brazil, but we hardly think it fierce enough to kill typhoid germs. Matresses in yellow fever building have been disinfected in the same way.

No conscientious nurse is justified in being a co-worker with such an unscrupulous head. We know that the Doctor can answer any question in reference to the administration of his department.

In conclusion the fact that no nurse working with or under the matron of the Strangers' Hospital has been able to compile her contract, must be sufficient proof to show the subscribers that the matron is not all that she should be. Apologizing for intrusion on the space of this paper and also thanking the subscribers and others for their kindness to the staff during their residence at the Strangers' Hospital.

I am, Sir,
A SINCERE,

The discussion of 1896 in which Mr. Smith refers was a reply to accusations appearing in *Truth*. We had been informed that the nurses had refused to go to a young girl stricken with fever, and we believed the information correct. It was this belief which influenced the directors to act with severity. We do not refer to their sources of information, but we now wish to say that, from subsequent information, we are convinced that both the directors and the editor of this paper were misinformed and that the statement quoted by Mr. Smith was an injustice to the nurses. So far as we are concerned, we are glad to have this opportunity for correcting a serious and unjust charge.

In reply to a "Patient" we may be permitted to say that the nurses who have left the Hospital to be married have all asserted that they had no intention of breaking their contracts, and would not have left the place had they been able to live with the matron. And we have no reason to doubt their word. As for his experience, we are glad to say that it is common to the great majority of patients. Nurses do not customarily go into the wards with their troubles, nor do they carry gloomy faces to their patients. A patient may therefore never know anything about such troubles, as he is neither likely to see them for himself, nor to hear of them from others. The fact must therefore stand that nine of these ten nurses have broken their contracts and left the Hospital because of inability to live with the matron.

Our space does not permit an extended comment on the other letters received. It will be seen that the nurses are now improving the opportunity to tell their own story. It will be seen that while the nurses were the principal source of their troubles, they had other and more serious grievances. And whether the cause was petty or serious, it must be admitted that they had a right to a courteous hearing on the part of the directors. Possibly a prompt inquiry into every complaint would have averted the crisis which, for the second time, has stripped the Hospital of its nursing staff and compelled a heavy expenditure in securing others.

We do not know what views the subscribers may have on this dispute, but we feel certain that they will not approve so many squabbles and so much unnecessary expense. We shall be extremely sorry to see the directors insisting upon so mistaken a policy, for it is easily avoidable. Without entering into a discussion of the matron's pro's and con's, it must be admitted that she lacks one of great importance in the position she holds—and that is *fact*.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

SEPT. 17.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Seabra again called the attention of the chair and the house to the short hand notes of which Deputy Pinto da Rocha had taken possession. The chair repeated that the rules gave him no coercive authority in the matter; but this, he added, did not prevent the chamber from taking such action as it deemed advisable. Among the last discussed by the chamber was the bill for granting compensation for the steamer "Putinga" said to have been destroyed in 1894 by order of Gen. Carneiro. In regard to this matter Deputy Alencar Guimarães said that, although the destruction of this steamer was proved by the affidavits of the crew and of the officers sent to destroy it, in reality it had not been destroyed and that on the contrary it was actually sold at Curitiba on the 7th of last July.

SEPT. 19.—*Senate*.—Senator Ruy Barbosa introduced a bill signed by himself and 15 other senators repealing the punitive clauses of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895. The

a circular labor bill was voted in 2nd discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*. The chamber voted the bill for paying 315,000 to Barão de Santa Tecla for cattle seized by government troops during the war in Rio Grande do Sul.

SEPT. 20.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgílio Damasceno presented a petition in which voters of Paraná memorialized congress against the new judicial law of that state.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—In the act of taking the vote on a bill permitting E. P. Chaves Compello to construct docks and warehouses in Rio Grande do Sul, Deputy Seabra remarked to another deputy sitting near him that the bill was a job. He was overheard by Deputy Pinto da Rocha, who called Seabra a wretch. The latter retorted that Pinto da Rocha was insolent. Other deputies took part in the quarrel and the proceedings became so disorderly that the chair suspended the sitting.

SEPT. 21.—*Senate*.—Senator Benedito de Mendonça opened the debate on the resolution from the chamber of deputies for the approval of the acts of the government under martial law.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—On motion of Deputy Luiz Domingues the Amazonas intervention bill was recommitted.

SEPT. 22.—*Senate*.—Senator Ruy Barbosa in speaking on the bill for the approval of the acts of the government under martial law, said that experience has now thoroughly demonstrated that the faculty of declaring martial law, far from being a security for the institutions of the country, is a source of perpetual danger to them. The only real security for the institutions is, he said, the proper execution of the laws. He moved to amend the bill so as to deny approval to the arbitrary arrest of congressmen and to the maintenance of the effects of martial law after the termination of the period for which it had been declared.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Amphilophus introduced a bill regulating the intervention of the general government in the affairs of the states.

SEPT. 23.—*Senate*.—Senator Rui Barbosa spoke in favor of Senator Ruy Barbosa's amendment to the martial law bill. He had, he stated, become a convert to the doctrine that it is necessary to maintain parliamentary immunities during the existence of martial law.

SEPT. 24.—*Senate*.—The resolution for the approval of the government's acts under martial law was adopted. 2nd discussion. By a vote of 21 to 22 and Senator Ruy Barbosa's amendment was rejected by a vote of 30 to 24.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The army bill was voted in 2nd discussion and the budget of the department of finance in 2nd discussion. In 1st discussion was voted a bill requiring the presence of ten judges at the sittings of the supreme court and empowering the President to appoint for that court five deputy judges. The bill restoring Brazil's Jeceyria to active service in the navy was rejected.

COFFEE NOTES

It is said that the Minas Geraes *recbedoria* in this capital will not give free dispatch to coffee for exportation, until the *gufas* for the state of Rio de Janeiro are exhausted, which it is calculated will be somewhere between the 10th and 15th proximo.

The price of coffee in Ceylon will be of interest to many of our readers. It was at the London *Observer* of August 11, which is just in hand. "Purchase on the spot 12.50 rupees per bushel, very scarce. Plantation estate coffee, f. o. b. on the spot, per cwt. 75.00 rupees, very scarce. Liberian purchase on the spot per bushel, 1.00 rupees. Native coffee f. o. b. per cwt. 47.50 rupees, very scarce." The rupee is worth 18.3d.

Mr. A. H. Boyd, of the department of agriculture at Brisbane, Queensland, writes to the Ceylon *Tribune* that great hopes are entertained for the future of coffee growing in that country. He says: "No disease has as yet appeared and heavy crops have been obtained on small plots—up to 7 lbs. of clean coffee per tree (6 years old) and 3 1/2 lbs. from 3 years old trees. A fair price is obtained locally (9d per lb). I am afraid, however, that when we come to big plantations, picking will be a source of trouble as far as labor is concerned." A yield of 7 pounds of clean coffee per tree is certainly noteworthy. If Queensland can average even 4 pounds she has a very profitable product to look after.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

A Curitiba telegram of the 24th inst. says that it has rained almost incessantly there for the last two months.

A telegram of the 23rd inst. from Santa Catharina says that on the previous day the printing office of the *Jornal O Estado* was threatened with an attack.

On the 23rd a man named Duarte Catta Preta was tried at Curitiba, Paraná, for killing a young man named Jilido Castro, the father of the latter appearing for the prosecution. During the trial Catta Preta suddenly exhibited great terror and said that a son of the prosecuting lawyer had pointed a revolver at him. This caused a great confusion in the court-room, and later on, when the case was submitted the jury unanimously absolved the prisoner.

It is worthy of note that Dr. Germauno Haschoer presented a resolution to the state assembly at Porto Alegre yesterday in opposition to divorce. At the same time, another Rio Grande, Dr. Adriaes Ribeiro, has presented a proposal to the masonic fraternity that it should memorialize congress in favor of divorce.

The British squadron at Bahia had a good reception there. The English enjoyed, on the 24th, a chance to show a honor to our sailors, put in a ball, a smoking concert and a cricket match for their entertainment. The weather was all that could be desired, and Bahia was found healthy for the crews. The governor of the state received Commodore Norcock with the greatest cordiality. There is a probability that the squadron will be in Rio again about the end of the month, and as the rainy weather we have had in September is not likely to be cleared off all fear of yellow fever until November end, when Commodore Norcock will see his way to make a longer sojourn amongst us than before. The longer the fleet stays the better every one will like it.

On the morning of the 17th this was broke into the Victoria Stores No. 27 Rua do São Paulo, São Paulo, the property of Mr. Joseph W. Meek, and carried off merchandise to the value of 1,000. The thieves cut their way in from the Ladeira de S. Francisco, and took their spoils from the front door with arms, the police being conspicuous for its absence. Among the objects stolen were 57 boxes of English jellies, 2 cases of butter, 2 cases of English hams, 11 cases of Lipton's tea, and 2 cases of cheese—the weight of which would require a cart. The robbery was reported on the 18th to the police. Mr. Meek is entitled to general sympathy, for it is only a few months ago that his residence was robbed of a considerable sum of money.

RAILROAD NOTES

In Bahia, according to the secretary of agriculture of that state, there are 1,213 kilometers of railway in operation.

The chamber of deputies rejected on the 24th the bill which caused an extension of two years to the Leopoldina railway for the conclusion of works on the branch from Santo Eduardo to Cachoeira de Itapemirim and relieves the company from the fines imposed since 2nd January last. In all probability congress will treat the new company with much less leniency than the old one.

The Oeste de Minas suspends the transfer of shares from today until the next general extraordinary meeting of shareholders. It is believed that the company will be asked to consider the second which the government has been authorized to celebrate with it, which is either to furnish the means for completing the line from Barra Mansa to Catalão, or to accept the transfer (*encampação*) of the line to the government.

The Mogiana and Sorocabana companies are said to be engaged in negotiating an agreement for connecting their lines. If this agreement is actually made, the freight and passengers of the Mogiana will thereafter, it is stated, be forwarded to S. Paulo not over the Paulista and S. Paulo roads, as is now the case, but over the Sorocabana, and the two companies will build a joint road for connecting their lines with Santos.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Hamburg Südamerikanischer Steamer *Naparra* which left Rio on the 26th inst. took the following first class passengers:—For Hamburg: Mr. Gustav Graeff and Mr. Ernesto Rockris. For Bahia: Mr. Jeronymo Guedes and family, Mr. Francisco P. Gomes, Dr. Pedro Camilla and Mr. J. de Barros Costa Pereira.

The following passengers left Rio by the Royal Mail steamer *Cande* on the 26th inst.:—For Buenos Aires: Messrs. Lúis de Baril, J. C. de Baril Montenegro, Theodoro R. Baril, Domingos Dardent, Luis Polo, Rudolfo Lyas and wife. For Montevideo: Messrs. Hugo Heyn, Gerálamo Silveira, José Francisco Loureiro and 2 daughters.

The British sloop *Quail* left Bahia on the 22nd inst., after a short and pleasant visit. We hear that after visiting Pernambuco, the sloop will return to this port, where we hope it will remain for a good long visit. The temperature is now down to its proper winter mark, and the continual rains have greatly improved the sanitary conditions of the city.

The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 21st inst. by the Royal Mail steamer *Dunbar* were:—For Southampton: Capt. Andrews, Mr. G. C. Raul, Jr. and Mr. F. Gorhards. For Lisbon: Dr. José Vieira Filho, Rev. Fathers, Amado Loebn, Arthur R. Diniz, Theophilo P. Vieira, and Carlos Doppler. For Cherbourg: Mr. J. Danverges, For Pernambuco: Mr. H. W. Stacey, Mr. E. Meriel, and Mr. A. Costa. For Bahia: Mr. José E. Moreno and wife, Mr. A. C. Cordeiro, Dr. T. Rios Vallença, Mr. Antonio Gonrado, Mr. A. R. da Cunha, and Mr. J. Nogueira.

The Royal Mail steamer *Minho* took the following passengers from Rio to Santos on 20th inst.: Mr. Edward W. Wyrul, Mr. J. W. Elworthy, Mr. P. H. Dennis, and Miss Tumkins.

LOCAL NOTES

Admiral Eliodoro José Barboza was yesterday retired from the active list in conformity with his own petition.

The chamber of deputies is still discussing the project authorizing the executive to interfere in the Amazonas epidemic.

On the 24th the deputies refused to restore retired Vice Admiral Arthur Jeceyria (Silveira de Mello) to the active list.

The chamber of deputies has refused to grant an extraordinary credit of 315,000 to pay Joaquim da Silva Tavares for cattle supplied to the government troops in Rio Grande do Sul.

We regret to hear that the Portuguese consul general for this capital, Conselheiro Barbosa Centeno, is ill. He is under treatment at the Portuguese hospital in Rua Santo Amaro.

Mr. Maurice Lamberg, who lately published an important work on Brazil, left for Pará a few days since for the purpose of making a special study of the Amazon region.

Our local readers will be glad to hear that Rev. H. C. Tucker and family are expected to arrive here to-day on the Pacific steamer *Legaria* from Liverpool, after an extended visit home.

The tribunal de contas has approved the item of 3,200\$ paid to Capt. João Baptista das Neves as mileage and passage money to Toulon, where he is to take command of the frigate *General Dodeado*.

The Amazonas question in congress was last week returned to the committee for further investigation, and on Saturday the sub-committee conceded 20 days to Gov. Filinto Pires for the presentation of original documents on the case.

Yesterday the senate adopted a resolution expressive of its satisfaction for the peaceful settlement of the boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile, and congratulating those countries for their decision to submit the dispute to arbitration.

It is stated that a recent discovery has been made in the United States that cream of tartar is an infallible remedy for small-pox. An ounce of the powder should be dissolved in half a litre of warm water and taken at short intervals. It is said that the cure will be accomplished in three days.

It is announced that the new *lino* service (removal of garbage) from private residences will begin on the 1st proximo, the Cia. Industrial do Rio de Janeiro announcing that it is ready to begin work. The municipal regulations require that the carts for this service shall be of a certain description, and private contractors must conform to them or withdraw.

We take the following from an American paper:—A young woman of Rio de Janeiro, who had met her husband at a bicycle meet, had had the incident depicted on his tombstone in alto relieve. The effect is described as more novel than artistic, especially as she is dressed as attired in bicycle costume. In the inscription, which is in Spanish, is a sentence which may be translated: "My dear soul had the time of his life prematurely punctured."

We were sorry to hear that our friend, Mr. R. L. Wheatley, has been ill at the Strangers' Hospital for some days past, but his many friends in Rio and elsewhere will be glad to learn that this popular gentleman, who is the life and soul of every gathering at which he is present, left his bed on Sunday last, and is now on the high road to recovery. In common with his host of friends we hope soon to see Mr. Wheatley about again and feel the grip of his muscular hand in his well known hearty fashion.

We are pleased to see that in the senate a bill has at last been introduced for the relief of the officers who, under the pretext of amnesty, were without trial punished by the law of Oct. 21, 1895. It is certainly not creditable to the country that in the midst of general impunity those who took up arms against a corrupt and barbarous dictatorship should be selected for punishment, while the authors of all sorts of hideous crimes are allowed to escape. Moreover, the question as to whether that punishment was deserved or not should have been decided not by congress but by the courts. A law by which congress usurps judicial functions and in addition thereto punishes without permitting the accused to defend themselves is evidently unconstitutional and ought to be repealed.

The medical commission appointed by the minister of interior to investigate the yellow-fever discoveries of Dr. Domingos Freire, has presented its report. The commission was nominated at the request of Dr. Freire to settle once for all the validity of his discovery. The findings are: (1) that the *micrococcus anthracis* is found in the venous and capillary blood of yellow fever patients; (2) that the inoculation of pure cultures of this microbe in guinea pigs, rabbits, monkeys and dogs causes experimental yellow-fever; (3) that attenuated cultures of the microbe are immunizing and should be employed for the prevention of yellow-fever; (4) that the sterilized remedy (*medicatio sanitans*) is at present the most efficacious in the treatment of yellow fever when employed in the first period of the disease and in convenient doses.

23	Chinaultilople etc. R str Nord Ame-	
24	Hamburg Germ str Itaparica	8,008

Sept. 13—The weekly rate of 7 1/16 d. was general in all the foreign loans. The market at the opening time was slightly undervalued. It was refused to draw at any better rate than the official one and private paper was sold at 7 3/4 d. A little later on and when the banks refused to draw at the rate they had posted on, all upon the Banque Française began to draw at 7 2/16 d. and satisfied the demand. The market then rose to 7 1/16 d. The British bank followed suit and the demand that set in there was no lack of buyers of private paper at 7 3/4 d. The afternoon passed by without any great animation and the market was not so active until the last hour when all the bank were drawing at 7 2/16 d. and the market closed firm with private paper at 7 3/4 d. and 7 1/16 d. The official value of the milreis was 88, 1/2.

Cape :			
Sept.	22	Cape Town Brig <i>Bahama</i>	3,670
Elsewhere :			
Sept.	21	River Plate Brig <i>Clyde</i>	1,770
		Coastwise, various steamers.....	1,755

The receipts for the past week were 5,781 bags, against 5,243 bags for the previous week and 5,113 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York 15118 were the following:

No. 6...	Sept. 17	Sept. 18
1000	11.500	11.200
2000	11.600	11.200
3000	11.700	11.200
4000	11.800	11.200

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 49,273 bags, against 49,020 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 49,273 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Receipts	Shipments	Sept. 17	Sept. 18
Ships	Ships		
1000	1000	11.500	11.200
2000	2000	11.600	11.200
3000	3000	11.700	11.200
4000	4000	11.800	11.200

From Norfolk, ex Menelaus 3,670 tons
Cardiff, ex Fido 1,770 tons
Mylth 4,970 tons

Runners—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule—

Perambuco and Macao	25,000-26,000
Brazil and Amey	21,000-22,000
Campos	21,000-22,000
Antea and Paraty	21,000-22,000
Barabara	21,000-22,000
Alcohol of 38 to 42 deg.	4,000-4,500
ditto	3,000-3,500

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPT. 19.
YARMOUTH—Brig *Albergo*, 50 tons; S. Harris lumber to order.

SEPT. 20.
MARSEILLES—Fr bk *Pharo*, 615 tons; Antonio; sundries to order.

SEPT. 21.
RIO GRANDE—Dan bk *Ima Rohi*, 245 tons; H. Jensen; ballast.

SEPT. 23.
ANTWERP—Fr bk *Campbell*, 1195 tons; W. Mayner; sundries to Laureys & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

SEPT. 22.
CAPE TOWN—Brig *Isabuma*, 33 tons; H. Anderson; coffee.

SEPT. 23.
SHIPS DEPART—Nor bk *Brilliant*, 745 tons; O. Thomson; ballast.

SEPT. 23.
BREMEN—Br bk *Caringa*, 128 tons; L. Davidson; ballast.

SEPT. 23.
PASCAGUILLA—Nor bk *Odd*, 1034 tons; A. Aukensen; stone ballast.

SEPT. 24.
LUGERA—Genoa ship *Wilkommen*, 1635 tons; G. Freese; ballast.

SEPT. 25.
CALCUTA—Br bk *Sottish Lala*, 2035 tons; F. Stone; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

LIVERPOOL—35 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

ROTTERDAM—25 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON—15 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA—15 shillings and 10% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES—15 shillings and 10% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE—40 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX—40 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MONTEVIDEO—15 shillings per bag of coffee.

RUCOS AIRS—15 shillings per bag of coffee.

Vessels Affair & Chartered for Rio

Amy... Baltimore

Ade... Leith

Ade... Liverpool

Baltimore... Baltimore

Baltimore... Porto

Candia... Pasagoula

Condalia... 19 Aug.

Rio de Janeiro... Baltimore

Rio de Janeiro... New Port

Rio de Janeiro... Liverpool

Rio de Janeiro... Hamburg

Rio de Janeiro... Swansea

Rio de Janeiro... Saguenay

Rio de Janeiro... Baltimore

Rio de Janeiro... Baltimore

Rio de Janeiro... Baltimore

Rio de Janeiro... Baltimore

Rio de Janeiro... Baltimore

Rio de Janeiro... Baltimore

Tarpetina—Receipts nil. The market is very firm at last week's prices but the stock in hand warrants the belief that prices will go up. In the past week there has been another small rise, as the latest quotations that we have received are from 1560 to 1570.

Rosin—There have been no receipts in the past week. The market in this item is still in a weak condition but it is showing signs of looking up. There has been a rise of a mile in both dark and light grades. The former is now quoted at 27-50 and the latter at 26-50.

Cement—The Campbell brought 10,771 barrels during the last week from Antwerp. The market is weak and foreign cement has fallen to 14-50 but English cement is still quoted at 19-50 to 20-50 per barrel.

Indian Gum—The S. S. *Forma* brought 18,000 bags from the River Plate during last week. The rise in the exchange has had a marked effect on prices, the low crop now fetching from 8-50 to 9-50 for bags, the retail prices being about 8-50 per bag. The rise that was confidently expected to take place by many dealers in the past week did not take place. The price of old crop gum now runs from 7-50 to 8-50.

Brin—No consignments came to hand in the past week. As there is no imported brin on the market the local producers have been selling on advantage again this week as prices have now gone up to 45-00 and 50-00 the 45 kilos, with good demand.

Hops—The receipts from the River Plate during the last week were 1,871 bags by the *Forma*. There has been very little difference in prices, which still maintain the rates of the previous week, being now quoted from 18-50 to 19-50 per kilo.

Coal—The receipts last week were:

From Norfolk, ex Menelaus	3,670 tons
Cardiff, ex Fido	1,770 tons
Mylth	4,970 tons

Runners—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule—

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Rio de Janeiro... Baltimore

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Rio de Janeiro... Baltimore

Royal Path	Hull
Septh	Pensacola
Septh	Westerwick
Septh	New Port
White Wings	Savannah
Vina	Pensacola
Vina	Porto
Vina	Westerwick
Vina	Savannah
Vina	Pensacola
Vina	Porto
Vina	Westerwick
Vina	Savannah

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
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Sept. 19. *Archo* Septon 21st. Royal Mail.

10. *Milano* Rosario 11th. La Vela.

11. *Monte* Santos 27th. Roumou & Co.

12. *Archo* Septon 21st. Royal Mail.

13. *Archo* Septon 21st. N. S. de Janeiro.

14. *Archo* Septon 21st. N. S. de Janeiro.

15. *Archo* Septon 21st. N. S. de Janeiro.

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63. *Archo* Septon 21st. N. S. de Janeiro.

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Sales of Stocks and Shares.

SEPT. 19.

20. Apolles 55... at rate of 870,000

3. do 48 gold... at rate of 1,015

4. do 48 gold... at rate of 1,015

1. do 184... at rate of 867

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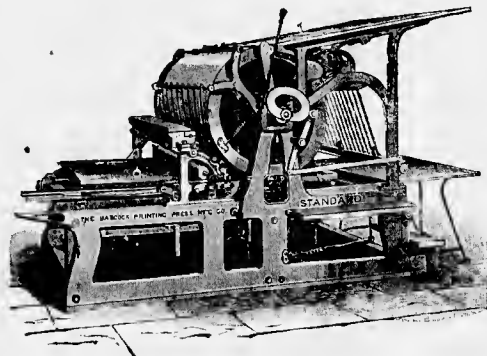
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Business Signs Engraved

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The British Consul will be glad to receive information of the following

Ringway Frederick — Accident and general circus performer — supposed to have come to Rio in July, 1898, is reported to be partly paralysed and mentally deranged.

Norton George W. — 28 years of age, height 5 ft. 6 1/2 inches, light blonde, blue eyes, medium weight, well educated and of good address. Emigrant received from his brother in St. Louis, Mo.

Evon, Patrick and James — who left County Wexford Ireland, about 25 years ago and are believed to have engaged in cattle raising in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro, 1st July, 1898.

SEA SICKNESS

29 cases were treated on board s.s. "Olinde" by Dr. Ernest Pinto with Tincture of Nectandra and of these, 29 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The Illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manguera says that during voyages on men of war, he has had occasion to use Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numberless testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tincture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and serious illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is easy to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of 25\$00 per box, 125\$00 for 6 and 205\$00 for 12 boxes.

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1st floor

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STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.
1898

Date	Steamer	Destination
1898		
Oct. 3	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 17	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 21	Ebro	Santos, Montevideo & Buenos Ayre

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.

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Superintendent

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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Orellana, Oct. 11th
Oropesa, 25th
Lignria, Nov. 8th

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Ladies use.

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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. in-
variably.

The Steamer

ITAITUBA

will sail for

Paranguá, Desterro, Rio Grande, Pelotas
and Porto Alegre,

Saturday, 1st October.

Freight and parcels received through the
Trapipe SILVINO until the 30th inst.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

The Steamer

ITAYÁ

will sail for

Luzerna

on the 30th inst.

The Steamer

ITACOLOMY

will sail for

Bahia, Aracaju, Villa Rica (Pernambuco) and

Pernambuco

on the 30th September.

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SILVINO.

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as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
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ing rates:—Per single box, 2\$800; per
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Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bu-
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1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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This paper is now in its 24th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
Brazil and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1874, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
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